

SILVER SENATORS WERE VICTORIOUS

Teller Resolution Passed by Vote
of 47 to 32.

REAFFIRMS MATTHEWS ACT

At Its Option the Government Can Pay
Bonds in Silver.

MCKINLEY'S NEW YORK ADDRESS

And Cleveland's Record Criticised in
the Heated Debate.

SILVER NOT DEAD, DECLARED JONES

Methodist Publishing House Appropriation
Bill in the Lower Branch—Night Session
Resulted in the Disposal of Twenty-
Nine Private Pension Bills.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The silver men in
the senate won a signal victory this after-
noon, when the Teller resolution was passed
by a vote of 47 to 32.

The Teller resolution is a practical re-
affirmation of that of Stanley Matthews in
1878, and is as follows:

"That all the bonds of the United States
issued, or authorized to be issued, under
the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited,
are payable, principle and interest, at the
option of the government of the United
States in silver dollars or the coin of the
United States, containing 412½ grains each
of standard silver; and that to restore to
its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender
in payment of said bonds, principal and
interest, is not in violation of the public
faith nor in derogation of the rights of
the public creditor."

In accordance with agreement the senate
convened at 10 a. m. today.

By unanimous consent the routine busi-
ness was waived, and Mr. Stewart of Ne-
vada opened the last day's discussion of the
Teller resolution.

In supporting the resolution, Mr. Stewart
maintained that money, whether it be sil-
ver or gold or paper, was a creature of
law, a creation of money being inherent in
all independent nations.

After a legal discussion of the money
question, Mr. Stewart quoted the following
sentence from the president's speech in
New York:

"Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing
ever will tempt us—to scale down the sac-
red debt of the nation through a legal
technicality. Whatever may be the lan-
guage of the contract, the United States
will discharge all of its obligations in the
currency recognized as the best throughout
the civilized world at the time of payment."

Good Enough For the Bondholder

Mr. Stewart thought this was a remark-
able statement, which meant simply that
nothing but gold was good enough for the
bondholder. McKinley, said Mr. Stewart,
refers to the option of the government to
pay its obligations in either gold or silver
as a mere technicality, and he did this, too,
in the face of his own vote in favor of the
resolution we are considering. Now the
president calls this option of the govern-
ment—worth thousands of millions of dol-
lars—a mere technicality.

"What language for a president to use,"
exclaimed Mr. Stewart. "We cannot use
this money in the treasury unless it is re-
cognized by other nations of the world as
the best money. The despots of gold syn-
dicates in Europe are to name the kind of
money regardless of what the law of the
United States may be."

Mr. Cannon, of Utah, followed in sup-
port of the resolution. He firmly denied
that the advocates of free coinage were in
favor of anything but a 100-cent dollar.
"We do not believe, however," said Mr.
Cannon, "in the defined dollar of Grover
Cleveland, which is worshipped by the
present administration."

Jones of Arkansas

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, began his
speech in support of the resolution by
criticizing the position taken by Mr. Al-
lison. Mr. Jones said he made the broad
statement that no democrat, silver repub-
lican or populist had ever declared in
favor of paying government obligations in a
depreciated currency.

"Why," interrupted Mr. Aldrich, "the
senator's own colleague (Mr. Berry) said
if free coinage should not produce a rise in
the price of silver, he would be in favor of
paying our obligations in that metal."

"But he did not say that free coinage
would not produce such result," said Mr.
Jones.

"Oh, that there is a mere refinement of
language," said Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Jones, continuing, said the news-
papers who were unfriendly to the cause
were saying that bimetalism was dead.
"I believe," said the Arkansas senator,
"that the people's conviction upon this
question is more firmly fixed than ever
before. They are determined to restore
silver to its status before 1873, and we shall
do all we can to accomplish that result."

Silver Is Not Dead

"We shall march in solid phalanx, with
shields locked, down to the day of doom
in our efforts for the restoration of silver
and the republican cries that the issue of
silver is dead will fall upon deaf ears."

At the conclusion of Mr. Jones' speech
Mr. Pettigrew introduced the following
resolutions:

"That it is contrary to the policy and
traditions of the United States to acquire

any territory so situated as to require a
navy to protect it."

The resolution went over.

The first speech of the day in opposition
to the Teller resolution was delivered by
Mr. Burrows, of Michigan. He said that
the republican party was pledged to secure
if possible, international bimetalism and
the president would do everything in his
power to carry out that pledge. Meantime
the existing gold standard would be main-
tained.

Mr. White (dem.) of California, spoke in
support of the resolution and analyzed at
some length the position of the republican
party upon finance.

Few Payments in Gold

Mr. Fairbanks followed against the resolu-
tion. In the course of his remarks he
read a telegram received by him from Sec-
retary Gage as to the methods in paying
bonds. In this Mr. Gage stated that gold
when demanded is not refused, but, as a
matter of fact, gold is seldom called for and
few payments are made in gold.

Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, was the first
speaker under the fifteen minutes rule,
which went into effect at 2 o'clock. He
thought any senator, whatever his finan-
cial views, could vote for the Teller resolu-
tion, as it involved nothing except the
carrying into effect the government's plain
obligations.

Morgan Speaks

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, supported the
resolution in a carefully prepared speech,
basing his support upon statistics and de-
ductions indicating "the impossibility of
striking silver from among the money
metals." He felt that amid the confusion
existing it was clear that the people de-
manded the restoration of silver to coin-
age, and he thought such restoration would
be as the delivery of mankind from war,
pestilence and famine.

Mr. Allison spoke of the circumstances
attending the passage of the Stanley
Matthews resolution in 1873. The clear
purpose of the pending resolution was to
commit the country to the free and un-
limited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, when
it was almost axiomatic, the senator de-
clared, that such a course without con-
currence of other nations will lead us in-
evitably to the silver standard alone and
to silver monometallism.

Let the Business Men Alone

Mr. Thurston said the legal obligation of
the government was set forth in its con-
tracts, and there is no need to restate
the terms of those contracts. He concluded
with an appeal to the silver men to per-
mit the business men of the country for
a little while to attend to their affairs in
order that they might ascertain where
they stand.

Mr. Tillman thought this discussion was
simply the maneuvering of the great po-
litical parties for position in the great
contest that was to be fought in 1900. The
people, he said, would win in that contest,
as they had won in every fight they had
ever made for freedom. He made an at-
tack upon former Comptroller Beckels for
his action regarding the Chestnut Street
National bank of Philadelphia, and de-
clared the fact that six of the last ten
comptrollers of the currency had gradu-
ated from the treasury "pest-house" to
be presidents of national banks or trust
companies, proved that those men were
owned by the banks or had been bribed.

Mr. McKim, of West Virginia, thought
that as a legal proposition the resolution
could not be successfully assailed but he
could see no reason for its passage now.

Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, advocated
the resolution, saying that instead of de-
stroying the parity of the metals it was
intended to sustain that parity by keeping
both metals, like both arms, in equal
use.

Double Burden to the People

Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, said the question
was one simply of paying bonds in ac-
cordance with the legal obligations, or in the
so-called "best" money of far greater value
than the money with which the bonds were
bought. This best money, he said, while
best for the bondholder, meant at the same
time a doubled burden for the people who
must pay the bonds.

Mr. Aldrich closed his speech just as the
clock marked 4 and the vice-president
promptly announced that the voting would
proceed. At this time the galleries were
filled with overflowing and a large number
of members of the house, including Speaker
Reed, occupied the area back of the
senators.

The Nelson amendment was first pre-
sented declaring "that it is the duty of the
government of the United States under
existing laws to maintain the parity of
value in its gold and silver money so that
the dollar of one metal shall for all mon-
etary purposes always be equal in value
to the dollar of the other metal."

First Test of Strength

Mr. Vest moved to table the amendment.
The yeas and nays vote gave the first test
of the respective elements, resulting 42 to
57 in favor of tabling the amendment.

Then came the Lodge amendment, "that
all the bonds of the United States issued
or authorized to be issued under the said
acts of congress hereinbefore recited are
payable (principal interest) in gold coin
or its equivalent, and that any other pay-
ment without the consent of the creditor
would be in violation of the public faith
and in derogation of his rights."

Mr. Vest moved to table the amendment.
"I hope the senator will withdraw the mo-
tion to table," interposed Mr. Wolcott, "so
that we may have a direct vote on gold."

Mr. Vest consented and the vote was
taken directly on the Lodge amendment,
resulting in its defeat, 24 to 53.

There was intense interest during this
vote, as it presented a more direct issue
than had been anticipated.

Party Lines Smashed

It was seen at the outset that party
lines were broken, Chandler, Carter and
other republicans voting against the
amendment. As the vote closed Mr. Chan-
dler, noticing some republicans in their
seats had not voted, asked that the names
of senators not voting be read. The clerk
read slowly, "Allison," "Burrows," and
there being no response, the result was
above announced.

Mr. Quay came forward with a new
amendment, as follows:

"Strike out all after the enacting clause
and insert: 'That all the bonds or other
obligations of the United States issued or
authorized to be issued under the acts of

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

KENTUCKY'S HUMILIATION; COLONELS TAKE TO WATER

Miss Bradley Will Set the Example in Christen-
ing the Battleship Kentucky.

NOT CHAMPAGNE, BUT MERELY A VESSEL OF ICY WATER

Will Be Dashed Against the Hull of the New Man-of-War.
The Liquid Will Come from a Spring Where Lincoln
Slaked His Thirst in Boyhood.

Frankfort, Jan. 28.—When, next month,
the battleship Kentucky glides from the
ways at Newport News, her docks will
not be bathed in champagne or cold whis-
key. The fair sponsor, Miss Christine
Bradley, will uncork a beautifully em-
bellished silver vessel full of pure water.

On the farm in LaRue county, where
Abraham Lincoln was born, there is an
unfailing spring of cold, crystal water,
where, in his boyhood, the great emanci-
pator was wont to slake his thirst, using
gourd or oak leaf dipper.

The idea is to have a committee form-
ally visit the spring, fill a silver vessel with
sparkling water and seal it with appropri-
ate ceremonies. Then the vessel will be
given to Miss Bradley, who will guard it
as a sacred thing until the time for break-
ing the seal on board the Kentucky.

There'll be many an aching stomach
If you could see them all;
There'll be many a hungry goosie
After the Kentucky's christened.

There'll be many a nose made paler
If you could see them all;
There'll be many a cussin' colonel
After the Kentucky's christened.

There'll be many a rusty stomach,
For water will transform them all;
There'll be many a smaller hat
After the Kentucky's christened.

The days of miracles will never cease,
and 'tis said now that the seasoned
stomachs of Kentucky 'colonels' will no
longer bask and bath in the exuberating
influences of pure liquor. When the
frolicsome "colonel" arises in the morning,
catches a whiff of the chilly breezes that
come sweeping over blue grass regions, he
will take a long draught of nature's elixir,
pure, sweet and wholesome water, look
at the casks that were full and sigh.
Sigh for the days that were,
Pine for the liquor that ain't
As free as it used to be.

For the days of vermillion taint
Was outstripped by a beautiful belle—
Them days when he used to paint—
And the colonels say its h-l.

Perhaps the impression may prevail that
all Kentuckians have joined the "blue rib-
bon" procession. Not so. The example
will be set by a beautiful belle in christen-
ing the battleship Kentucky, and when
did ever a "colonel's" chivalry insult fair
woman by refusing to obey her mandate?

BUCKLEY BEING KNIFED DEEP

Disorderly Partisans Ordered Out of Com-
mittee Room.

CHANCES FOR HIS DEFEAT

When His Confirmation for Montgomery's
Postoffice Comes Up in Senate.

STALLINGS AGAINST SIMMONS

Says His Confirmation Will Be a Disgrace to
Alabama—Bill Granting 25,000 Acres
of Land to Industrial School
Favorably Reported.

Special To The Age-Herald.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The sub-commit-
tee on Alabama appointments of the senate
committee on postoffices and postroads
and another hearing this morning. The
charges against Buckley, the appointee
for postmaster at Montgomery, were heard,
and the different factions became so disor-
derly that Senator Gear was forced to
call in a messenger and put them out of
the committee room.

Unless he has some evidence up his
sleeve which has not yet been produced,
Buckley's confirmation will be defeated.
The charges against him are of a very
serious nature, and he has thus far failed
to impeach the testimony of Walker's wit-
nesses. Both factions are out in force,
Aldrich, Barker, Buckley, Vaughan, Sim-
mons, Walker and Mabson being present
at the hearing.

The committee on public lands today
made a favorable report on the bill grant-
ing twenty-five thousand acres of land to
the Normal school and twenty-five thou-
sand acres to the Girls' Industrial school
at Tuscaloosa. This bill has already passed
the senate.

Stallings Fighting Simmons
Representative Stallings is taking a
hand in the fight against Frank Simmons,
appointed marshal for the Southern dis-
trict. Mr. Stallings went before the com-
mittee on judiciary and laid bare the full
record of Simmons.

"It was the worst appointment which
could have been made in Alabama," said
Mr. Stallings, "and is a disgrace to the
administration. There is no charge we
can bring scarcely that we could not
prove. I have submitted charges and en-
tered protests, and if the republicans con-
firm him after what I have told them,
and what reputable republicans have told
them, then the bargains made in the states
for nominating votes must have been more
shameless than we can imagine."

BURNS HAD NERVE

Tried to Fight His Way Into Luetgert Trial With
Two Revolvers.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—A remarkable scene was
witnessed at the Luetgert wife murder trial
this afternoon. John Burns attempted to
secure admission to the court room to at-
tend the trial.

He was refused and drew two revolvers
and a knife. Deputy Sheriff George Al-
brecht knocked the knife from his hand.
Intense excitement prevailed.
Women screamed and balliffs rushed
about in the crowd. Burns, who was in-
toxicated, was locked up at the East Chi-
cago avenue police station.

LEADERS DIE WITH THEIR MISTRESSES

Aranguren Following Suite Met the Same
Fate.

WAS SHOT WHILE WRITING

Not Believed Spain Will Send Her Entire
Fleet to Cuba.

HOME PORTS ARE UNPROTECTED

Reciprocity Treaty Negotiations Between the
United States On One Side, Spain, Cuba
and Porto Rico On the Other
—Cuban Emissary.

Havana, Jan. 28.—Further details regard-
ing the killing of Nestor Arranguren, the
insurgent brigadier-general, known as the
"Sheridan of Cuba" have been received.

They show that Colonel Branzaba, of the
Spanish forces, had known for some time
that Arranguren was in the habit of visit-
ing his mistress in a hut in the Tapaste
hills, and the day before yesterday he or-
dered three columns of troops, reinforced
by cavalry, to surprise the insurgent chief,
with the result that the latter was shot
and killed with one of his companions.
The troops also captured two women and
the father of Arranguren's mistress, who
is described as being the dynamiter of the
band.

About 4,000 persons have visited the
morgue where the body of Arranguren lies
exposed, among them being many ladies,
the uncle of the deceased, one Maria Ar-
ranguren, and his nephew, Nestor Arran-
guren. The remains were identified by the
chief of the fire department, several officers
and a number of firemen as well as by his
relatives. There is considerable comment
in different circles here at the fact which
is now being pointed out, that nearly all
the insurgent chiefs of the province of
Havanna have been killed owing to their
visiting their mistresses.

It is said the mistress of Arranguren and
another woman, who were both wounded
when the insurgent chief was captured,
have since died of their injuries. Arran-
guren, it is now stated, was shot while he
was writing. The remains of Arranguren will
be quietly buried today.

The Spanish officials say that among the
papers which fell into the hands of the
troops when Arranguren was killed were his
diary, showing that he ordered the execu-
tion of Lieut.-Col. Ruiz.

Capt.-Gen. Blanco, it is announced from
Spanish sources at Manzanillo, in addressing
the municipality of that place, said the
country should look forward with confi-
dence to the near approach of peace, which,
he believed, would be arrived at in Febru-
ary, owing to the new policy adopted by
the government and the support it was re-
ceiving from the country. Gen. Blanco will
remain at Manzanillo at present and in-
spect the forts.

Bishop of Havana.

Another fact which is being commented
upon considerably in social circles, is that
the bishop of Havana has visited all the
secretaries of the autonomous government
while, although two weeks have elapsed
since he did so, the secretaries have not
returned his visit.

General Pando, the acting captain-gen-

eral, visited the United States battleship
Maine, starting at about 11 o'clock this
morning. He was saluted by the guns of
Cabanas fortress as he went on board.
This was a return of the visit paid to him
yesterday by Captain Sigbee of the Maine
who was accompanied by Consul-General
Lee.

Viewed With Unconcern.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The state depart-
ment has received from Consul-General
Lee confirmation of the killing of Brig-
adier-General Aranguren by the Spanish
troops. The cablegram gave no details.

The report of the concentration of the
Spanish naval forces at Cadiz is viewed
with unconcern in official circles here.
No official confirmation has been received
of the reported order. It is not believed
that the fleet is to be ordered to Cuba in
its entirety. It would be a token of un-
limited confidence on the part of the Span-
ish government in the continued neutral-
ity of other nations to deprive the Spanish
home ports of the protection of the fleet.

Reciprocity Treaty Being Formed.

Respecting the negotiations of recipro-
city treaties between the United States on
the one side and Spain and Cuba and per-
haps Porto Rico on the other, it is offi-
cially admitted at the state department
that such negotiations are under way.
They have not progressed very far, how-
ever, for the reason that an expert com-
mission is required to deal with the in-
tricacies of the tariff schedules, which are
especially complex in the case of the Span-
ish tariff with its three sets of sched-
ules, each playing a particular part.

As heretofore stated, the basis for the
treaties will be found in the reciprocity
treaties with Spain, Cuba and Porto Rico
drawn under the McKinley act and nulli-
fied by the Wilson act, though changed
business conditions will be taken into ac-
count in making the new arrangements.
The negotiations were initiated at the in-
stance of our government, Minister Wood-
ford inviting the Spanish government to
enter into such negotiations, in that re-
spect carrying out instructions that were
sent to every United States representa-
tive abroad.

Cuban Tobacco.

"The Cuban tobacco, which has for so
long been held in Havana, is now coming
to the United States in large quantities.
Gen. Lee has informed the state depart-
ment that by the steamer Olivette there
had shipped fifty bales of filler tobacco for
Tampa, while the steamer Seguerana car-
ried 2,428 bales of the same to New York,
124 bales to New Haven and 88 bales to
Baltimore.

Necessitates a Ship-Comeing.

Madrid, Jan. 28.—A semi-official note just
issued in relation to the visit of the United
States battleship Maine to Cuba says:

"This necessitates Capt.-Gen. Blanco
sending a battleship as well as the cruiser
Viscaya to visit American ports. The visit
will be made the occasion for festivities in
honor of the Spanish steamers and the dif-
ferent naval commanders will exchange
visits. The forthcoming festivities are re-
garded here as well as in Washington as a
pacific demonstration calculated to be sat-
isfying to both countries."

The Herald says that besides the active
squadron, which will shortly leave Cadiz,
a fleet of four torpedo boats and five tor-
pedo boat destroyers will be sent to guard
the coasts of Cuba.

An Emissary to Cuba.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Times will say:
President McKinley has decided to send to
Havana a special emissary, whose duty
will be the distribution of the supplies sent
there by the central relief committee of
this city. The contributions in the way of
clothing, provisions, furniture and cooking
utensils have been so great that when they
are shipped to Havana Gen. Fitzhugh Lee,
to whom they were consigned, found him-
self entirely unable to handle them with
his limited supply of help.

WILL NOT BE BROKEN,

Is the Belief in Regard to the Tennessee
Deadlock.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28.—The democratic
legislative senatorial caucus met again to-
night and balloted 13 times without making
a nomination.

Several changes during the balloting were
made, but the last ballot showed that
these changes had been only as "feelers"
to discover whether the supporters of any
one of the three candidates could be stam-
peded or their line broken. The last ballot,
the 12th, stood:

McMillin, 25; Taylor, 23; Turley, 25; one
member being absent, who would have
voted for McMillin, leaving the situation
practically with 1 vote gained for McMil-
lin. The caucus adjourned until next
Monday night. The belief that the dead-
lock will not be broken is growing.

EARLE THE RECEIVER.

Dawes Names Him for the Chestnut Street
National Bank.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—Comptroller of the
Currency Dawes came here today from
Washington to confer with the managers of
the plan for the voluntary liquidation of
the affairs of the suspended Chestnut Street
National bank.

The comptroller declined to make any
modification in the amendments to the plan
proposed by him a few days ago. As the
managers declared they could not accept
the amendments, the comptroller there-
upon announced that he would at once ap-
point a receiver.

To show his confidence in the ability and
integrity of the managers of the plan, he
selected one of them, George P. Earle, Jr.,
as the receiver.

Lumber Firm Falls.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 28.—By an appli-
cation made in the superior court today
the failure of the W. F. Swords Lumber
company, probably the largest concern of
its kind in Connecticut, became known.
and Judge Thayer appointed Frank Miller
as receiver with bonds of \$150,000. The li-
abilities are said to be \$150,000, and the as-
sets \$200,000.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The statement of
the condition of the treasury today shows:
Available cash balance, \$246,339,286; gold re-
serve, \$163,965,703.

RACES AT OUTS IN ARKANSAS

Negroes Notified to Leave Lo-
noke County.

WARNING POSTED ON DOORS

And the Blacks Given Thirty Days to De-
Camp With Their Belongings.

RESULT OF SERIES OF CONF

Negroes Frequently Assassinated with-
out the Law Being En

PROTECT YOUR HOMES WITH LIFE

Is the Counsel Given By a Prominent Negro
—Long Conference With Governor Jones

—Further Developments Expected
at Any Moment.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 28.—Trouble has
broken out again between the blacks and
the whites in Lonoke county and a race
war is threatened, which, when once
started, may outrival anything of the
kind witnessed in the south in years. The
trouble has been brewing for some time,
and the feeling between the races is so
bitter that the first spark will cause an
explosion. The center is the town of
Lonoke, a place of some 2,000 inhabitants,
about one-half of whom are negroes.

A portion of the people of that town
have been trying to rid the place of ne-
groes, and clashes have been frequent in
the past. Several negroes have been killed
by whites and others have been driven out
of town. There has been little resistance
on the part of the blacks up to this time,
but they are now organizing for the pur-
pose of mutual protection, and the next
clash is almost certain to produce serious
results. This clash is expected to take
place within the next week or two, no-
tice having been served on the negroes
that they must leave the county within
that time or suffer the consequences. The
following written notice, bearing date of
Jan. 23, has been tacked on the door of
nearly every negro in the town of Lonoke
and on many cabins in the surrounding
country:

Must Leave in Thirty Days.

"You are hereby notified that you and
every other negro in Lonoke county must
leave in thirty days and never come back
again. If you don't go you will be hung
to the limb of a tree and your black car-
casses filled with lead."

The notices are not signed but are
adorned with a skull and cross bones. No-
tices have also been posted on the doors
of negro schools warning the teachers to
close the schools and get out of the county
without delay. Many of the negroes
have taken their families and all of their
belongings and moved out of the county,
and schools have been closed. But a large
number have avowed their purpose of re-
maining in the hands of their homes and
defending them at the cost of their lives if necessary.
One prominent colored man in an open
letter to his race advised the colored men
of Lonoke to supply themselves with arms
and be prepared to protect themselves.

Law